SHIPHERD'S EXAMINATION

THREE INTERVIEWS WITH MR. BLAINE. WHAT HE BASED HIS HOPES OF AMERICAN INTER-VENTION, IN THE INTEREST OF HIS COMPANY, UPON-SENATOR BLAIR'S SERVICES AS COUNSEL

-CHARGES AGAINST MINISTER HURLBUT. WASHINGTON, April S .- The examination of Jacob R. Shipherd was resumed this morning before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the chair being occupied by the regular chairman, Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, and the examination being conducted by Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts. Mr. Rice proceeded with his xamination as follows:

Q.-Have you any letters from Secretary Blaine that not included in the printed volume before the committee † A.—I have not. The entire correspondence be ween Secretary Blaine and myself appears to be printed in this volume, except as to a letter of mine which was intended as an answer to Mr. Blaine's letter of becomber 3. That letter answer to Mr. Biame's letter of December 3. That letter was addressed to Governor Boutwell, to be by him given, at the proper time, to the Secretary of State ex-officio. The letter was put in evidence and read. It is long and defends the writer (Shipherd) from the Secretary's charges against him of attempting to bribe Minister

The witness-Mr. Blaine's letter of December 3 was written as Secretary of State. This letter was written to my representative near the Secretary of State, to be by im delivered to the Secretary of State in due course.

witness-With the intention that it should be own to the Secretary of State, whether Mr. I did not know then who it would be.

You have stated in your testimony that you nterviews with Mr. Blaine on October 14, Novemmber 5, in addition to the one which yo terviews you had with him. You have given us all ndence between yourself and Secretary aine; now give us the subject of your conversation with er 14, and detail that conversation-where

are were the only dates at which I had interviews with he Secretary of State, but that they were approximate ates from the memoranda which I preserved and which are not quite complete. These are approximately the dates at which I had inter-views, and I think they represent (with possibly a single exception) all the interviews that I had with the Secretary. My impression is that I was with him on he evening of October 13, and that I was with him recollection is connected with some data which will apcear in due course. My recollection concerning the in terview of October 14 seems at the moment to be over-iald in my memory with occurrences which took place on or about the 3d of November, and about which I shall deaver to be as precise as possible. It is just possible at some of these two conversations may become intermixed as to date. When I received general introductions as the had received no such discreter saying that he had received no such discreters as I wrote to him had been sent. I sent at once for Schator Blatt. I sent for him for this reason. After the retainer of Schator ir had been definitely arranged he said to me that he had a full and very satisfactory conference with the cretary had assured him .-

Mr. Rice (interrupting) -I call your attention to the fact that you are now entering upon a conversation which you had with Senator Blair as your counsel. You recognize the fact that if you give details of the conversawill spen it up for cross-examination.

se to enter generally, either in a direct or indiway, into all that may have passed and my counsel. . I mean self in testifying now, as far as pos-assed between me and the Secretary of lirectly or intermediately). In testify-sed intermediately, of course, I can only art of it which came within my personal a committee will know how to supple

formed me, the Secretary again sent for mm, and read to him a inished draft, revised according to the amendment sugested by Senator Blair, for a dispatch to go by mail, and also read to him a dispatch of about 100 words to go by cable. Senator Blair, comment to me was "Shipherd, if you had written the dispatches comment to me was "Shipherd, if you had written the dispatches yourself they could not have more completely covered the ground than these dispatches covered it, especially the cable dispatch; that was more incisive and deceave than the mail dispatch." This conversation was ently in August. A few days afterwards I saw the Senator again, the was frequently in New York and frequently in my office. At the interview in which he reported his having heard these drafts read I said to him. "Now, have these been sent." "Why, certainly," said he, "they have been sent." "Why, certainly," said he, "they have been sent." "Well, "I said, "excuse my anxiety, I certainly bave no question as to the Secretary's good faith, but these matters are often left to subordinates. Will you be good enough to ascertain absolutely whether the dispatches were sent." He said: "Certainly," A few days later he told me that the Secretary said to him that both these dispatches had been sent, without the change of a word, on the day that they were read to him, and that day was the 2d of Angust. Now, when General Burbut wrote to me that he had received ne such dispatches as I had characterized in my letters, I sent immediately for Senator Balar. I said to him, "What does this mean I I have not sent these dispatches. I know nothing about them except what you have told me." He evinced a very lively interest in the matter and said with some warmin: "This touches my veracty or that of the Secretary of State. Either I have mis represented to you, or he has misrepresented to me that the dispatches were as I have characterized them to you, and as you have characterized. a unished draft, revised according to the amend

TWO BRIEF INTERVIEWS. s little further on he suggested that I should come to me. Pursuant to that conversation, and in that order of events, I came to Washington, arriving here on the 12th of october. My recollection at the moment is varue in relation to what may have passed in the conversation between the Secretary and myself. I remember that I found him very much occupied, and that the interview was rather brief. But when Senator Biarr suggested to him that General Burghbat had written so and so, the Secretary said, "Why, I can satisfy Mr. Simphord on that point very resulty. Meet me to-morrow that was, I muns, the 14th at 12 o'clock at the State Department, Mr. Simphord, and you can see the dispatches that were seal."

etween you at that interview? The stitues that the Secary shows, either on the evening of the 13th or on the morning of the 14th of October. My present recollection is that there were two interviews, the one in the vening for perhaps an hour, and the other in the morning of much shorter duration, perhaps twenty mining.

Roce—Have you stated substantially all that took cat the first interview?

a witness—No, sir. I will come to that in another nection. I wish merely to pursue this topic in refers to the the parkness. I went to the State Department day at 12 o'clock, and found the Secretary there is term press copies of the displatches ready. He is to me, first, the general instructions to theorem but, dated June 15 (the same as are printed in the me, and made some current comment to the effect. I would observe that there was a provision in that alter for some such intervention as we were suggest. That provision, as the committee will find, was a restion to libribut that if an opportunity and arise for facilitating negotiations be

ment. I do not think it was specially discussed. My recollection is that it covered about what passed in reference to the dispatches here in Washington. Mr. Rice—Did you afterward write to Mr. Hurbut that you have been the dispatches, and that they were satisfied that they were satisfied in the satisfied of the

Mr. Rice—Did you atterward while to Mr. Rice—The dispatches, and that they were satisfactory!

The witness—Yes; that appears in my letter.

Mr. Rice—The dispatches were satisfactory to you!

The witness—Yes; with this exception: The Secretary having been called away thus abruptly, I was not shown the cable dispatch, and indeed there was no opportunity for me to ask about it. He left almost in an instant. I had intended to ask for it. I had expected to see it, and I was somewhat disappointed that I did not see it. But at that time, not doubting for a moment that it had been written and sen! as I had been told; I did not push the inquiry. I understood the Secretary to say distinctly that the two dispatches which he read to me were all the mail dispatches that had been sent to General Hurlbut, and it was pursuant to that information of the Secretary that I wrote to General Hurlbut that I had been shown all the dispatches.

Mr. Rice—Who were present when you had this interview at the State Department!

The witness—No. sir.

Mr. Rice—Was Senator Elair present!

The witness—Yos, sir.

Mr. Rice—And you were both satisfied that there was no breach of faith on the part of the Secretary!

The witness—I was perfectly satisfied, and I understood Mr. Blair to be. He expressed a good deal of sonsitiveness in the conversation in regard to the interview, and, before that, in regard to the verification of the statement which he had made to me, saying, "This is my matter."

MR. SHIPHERD'S COUNSEL Q.—You spoke of Senator Blair as having attended you as counsel in the first interview which you had with Mr.

Blaine at his house, did you not ! A .- I may have done Q.-That was the first time that you saw Mr. Blaine

Q.—You had had no letters from Mr. Blaine then 1 A.—I think I had bad none from him.

Q.—And yet at that time Senator Blair was your counsel? A.—I can say this with precision as to Senator Blair's relations.

Mr. Rice (interrupting)—I notice that in this letter which you wrote to Governor Bontwell you say that Senator Blair folly you that Secretary Blaine advised him to be your counsel. Now he must have given that advice prior to your first interview with him.

The witness—I will state precisely the fact, frestating in part what I have already testified too. In my first interview with Senator Blair, when I asked him if he was open to a retainer as counsel in the mutter (sugesting 2 fee he replied that under no conceivable circumstances could be accept a retainer, and he gave as a reason that nossibly the matter might in some form come before congress, and that he must not by any inadvertence even become interested personally in a question that might come before tum for his official action. We discussed that matter somewhat, he doing the most of the talking. Then be said, very energetically. But it will not make a particle of difference in my readmess to help you. This is practically the annexation, the commercial annexation, of South America, if it sneeceds. If a great scheme. And he went into a statement which impled that he took a very deep interest in the matter, He said: "I shall consider if my due you will not not see that is so likely, in my judgment, to benefit the whole that is so likely, in my judgment, to benefit the whole that is so likely, in my judgment, to be ment the past of the whole country. The same view of it will be taken by the Executive. You will need no special help. It is only necessary for you to have the facts had before the Executive in order to secure a due consideration of them. The facts will do the work." He talked in that yem. He then said something to my due to the facts had before the Executive in order to secure a due consideration of them. The facts will do the work." He talk

tetainer.

Q. Were any members of Congress stockholders in the Peruvian Company at any time f. A.—I will answer to this extent, that no member of the House of Representatives was a stockholder. AFTER MR. HURLBUT'S HEAD.

Mr. Rice-Now go on and finish the statement of your onversation with the Secretary. The witness-After General Hurbut's letter came, in which he stated that he had received the scaled letter and decuments, and that he had delivered the letter, I

letter to him for his impressions and advice. He expressed bimself as very much disturbed in relation to it—as slow to believe, and as unwilling to believe, that General Horibut could have deliberately committed himself against us—committed himself (as other counsel thought)

and not the documents, and been confirmed by a feiter received from Mr. Artizola by also correspondent.

Q.—Is that letter published in this voicine of A.—Yes; a translation of it.

Mr. Rice—to on with your narrative.

The witness—The Secretary replied to these representations in a very vigorous manner and in about this language: "Well, sir, what business had you to make an erraral boy of the American Minister! What business had you to send any letters for him to deliver to any body? If he had thrown all your stuff into the fire he would have served you right." My reply was that I had not presumed on any right in the premises, and had only depended upon the courtesy of the American Minister, but that I was still unable to see what right the Minister had, after receiving the letter and documents to deliver a part and to detain the rest, especially when he knew that they pertained to international affairs and were intended for the President of the Republic of Peru. To that the Secretary made very little reply. He asked what further complaint there was. I said, "Hr. Secretary, reports have come to us both through the South American papers and from gentlemen recently arrived from Idma that General Hurthur's conduct in Lima has created the general, indeed the aimost universal, impression there that he is in the pay of the Credit Industriel." Well, said he, "what are the facts! What do they along the "They aliege in the first place, Mr. Secretary, that Mr. Suarcz, the recognized agent of the Credit Industriel, went out as fellow-passenger with General Hurthur, and on the vogings was on terms of no recable intimacy with him; that on their arrival at Panama the American Minister took on board of the American ressel that carried him a large part of the personal baggage of Mr. Snarez, and passed it lirough the Castom Homes, exceeding a carried him a large part of the personal baggage of the Minister, contrary, as if was, to all propricties. They further allege that this baggage of suarz contained issues of money prepared

within their personal knowledge, that Suarez practically resides at the American Legation; that he is continually there, as though he were a member of the family; that he is the escort of the ladies and children of the Legation; that he goes arm in arm with the American Minister everywhere, as no one clos does; and that he maintains relations with the Minister which are the talk of the town."

He looked at me very sharply, and said: "If that is the fact, Mr. Shipherd, Harlbut has been purchased outright, I do not want any other proof and will not accept any explanation. If he has been conducting himself in this way publicly in his relations with Snarez, after all that has passed between Suarez and this Department, there is no excuse for him. He has sold out, and I will look into the matter lamediately."

"Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Shall I give you the names of the gentlement?" 'No. I don't care anything about them. I will got othe bottem of this thing. What do you want me to do?" I had with me the suggestion for a draft of a cable message to be sent. I will produce it if the eemmittee desire, but I have not got it here. Mr. Rice-Give the substance of it.

The witness-I would rather present it to control draft for special reasons. Before I came to Washington entering that occasion, I submitted that the submitted that occasion, I submitted that occasion, I

time.

Mr. Rice—Was that draft which he wrote and read to you substantially the dispatch which appears in the printed volume as the dispatch which he sent !

The witness—The next time ! saw Senator Blair he told me that the Secretary told him that he had sent the dispatch just as he had drafted it.

Mr. Wilson—Had Senator Blair been present at that interview!

THE LAST INTERVIEW WITH MR. BLAINE. Mr. Ricc-Have you exhausted entirely your recollec-

tion of the interview of October 131

Mr. Rice—Have you exhausted entirely your recollection of the interview of October 13?

The wirners—No, sir. My mind has been directed to this single topic. At present I recall nothing further in connection with this topic. On the evening of November 3 (as my memorandum has it) I was again with the secretary. I do not at the moment remember what were the leading topics of the conversation. The interview lasted about two hours approximately—from 8 o'clock to somewhere after 10.

Mr. Orth—Who were present at that interview? The witness—senator Bigir and William Cilley.

Mr. Rice—What interest did Cilley represent? The vitness—senator Bigir and william Cilley.

Mr. Rice—What interest did Cilley represent? The witness—off course, I state from hearsay only. He represented no direct interest with me. He was for many years connected with Henry Meigs, the railway builder. Mr. Cilley and John Meigs control the Arroyo Railway, and, in connection with it they have a long lease of the Cerro del Pasco silver mines. This railway and this mining interest are the large interests which Mr. Cilley represents. He has no direct interest with us, but only regards our scheme as a means of making his property valuable. . I had suggested to Mr. Cilley that he would be welcome to come with me on this trip, so that he might converse with the Secretary himself in regard to the recal attitude of the United States Government toward our scheme. That was an important question with him, of course, and he wished to gain light on that toward our science, and he wished to gain light on that subject. With that view be attended this interview. He and senator Blair had been schoolmates together in New-Hampshire years ago. They had had a boyhood acquaintance, which was renewed at that time. I remember that at that interview Senator Blair said to the Secretary: "Here is a gentleman checkful of hirst-class information in regard to Peru," and he suggested that the Secretary might occupy the evening pretty fully in asking questions. But this suggestion seemed to meet with no response. Practically there was no conversation between the Secretary and Mr. Chiley. The time was occupied with the discussion of Peruvian Company interests generally. At this interview, I remember that a suggestion was made by the Secretary which made a deep impression on my mind. It was toward the latter part of the evening. The conversation had been very tree and informal.

AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

sait of which would be a give return late and again.

All Rice—In all your interviews with him did you derive the impression that he acknowledged or recognized that the validity of the Cochet claim had been satisfactorily proved?

The witness—There was only one impression made on my mind by Secretary Blaine from the first interview I had with him up to the time I received the letter from him of December 3. That impression was that he was perfectly satisfied that the claim was sufficiently proved, and was a legitimate and a proper claim; and that the scheme which we had outlined was sailleiently shown to be a reasonable and proper scheme to make it proper for him to give it, at every point, all the encouragement we asked for.

Mr. Rice—Where is there anything in all your testimony of what Mr. Blaine said or wrote that justified you in supposing that he recognized that the validity of the Coenet claim had been sufficiently maintained by you?

The witness—In the first place, I understood that to be over whe limingly implied in the relations which he entered upon with Senator Blair, in admitting him as my

The witness—In the first piace, I understool that to be overwhelmingly implied in the relations which he entered upon with senater Blair, in admitting him as my recognized counsel, in conferring with him as he seemed to do, in exhibiting to him drafts of his dispatches, in promising him that everything that went into, or out of, or through the State Department which affected our interests should be made known to as generally, in all his intercourse with Senator Blair and myself. At it this point I will state another circumstance which made a great impression on my own mind. Senator Blair and

pany.

The committee adjourned till Monday morning.

ART MATTERS OF INTEREST.

UNUSUALLY LARGE SALES OF PICTURES. THE WEEK AT THE ACADEMY AND THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY-NOTABLE AUCTION SALES-NEW IMPORTATIONS SHOWN IN THE GALLERIES.

The opening days of the exhibition of the large number of visitors who have constantly filled the gallery. Thus far the sales have been encouraging, althe opening of the exhibition. George Fuller's two admirable printings "Evening-Lorette" and " Priscilla Fauntleroy "were sold in Boston for \$4,000, a higher price than any yet down in the Academy cutalogue except that of Mr. Hovenden's "Etaine," the catalogue price of which is \$10,000. This exhibition will be open to-day and every Sanday. Seven pictures have been sold thus far for about \$3,700. The list is as foi-

lows: At the Academy the large attendance has continued, with the exception of one or two days. The receipts at

have averaged about \$300 daily, and 2,900 estalogues have been sold.
While comparatively few pictures have been sold in the last week, the prices obtained, as given in the catalogue, were unusually large. Nine paintings brought about \$8,000--a remarkable showing for an exhibition of American art. This gives as the total of the sales thus far about \$32,000, which is still in advance of the sales of previous years. The following is the list of pictures sold last week :

Near blockbridge, Mass.
The Neighbors
K. Gervasio, Venice
A Bleak Day, Conat of Brittany
Peaches and Grapes
A Morning off Appledore, Iale of
Shoals Brown, J. G. Chapman, J. L. Dana, W. P. W. Halt George H. Quartiey, Arthur. 1,000 Tarnet, C. Y. Scene on Grand Canal, Dordrecht, 9,500
Wyant, A. H. An October Day 1,000
Ordinarily the catalogue of an art exhibition is more

from necessity. troduced by the Art Interchange Publishing Company, of No. 140 Nassau-st., in the illustrated catalogue of the exhibition of the American Artists. This is a very satisfactory little publication with a cover of a color approaching a light sage green, on which appears the eccentric lettering in which a leading monthly periodical takes such extraordinary delight.

Eight illustrations, reproducing paintings by Weir, Beckwith, Dielman, Gifford, Tryon, Blasbfield, Low and Lungren are conveniently grouped together at the jective artistic. But how many artists would bonestly agree with the following statement of the publishers: "No prices are given, the first purpose of all art exhibitions being 'art,' and not the profits of individual ex-

Charles M. Kurtz has again issued his "Hibstrated

been realized here. About signly pictures brought in the neighborhood of 800,000, which gives an average of about \$1,100. An old enstom will probably be revived by Leavitt & Co. in Issuing a circular with a list of the pictures, their prices and the names of the buyers at the Wolfe sale.

The April art reception of the Union League Club will be held on Thursday evening.

There is at Avery's a line example of Corol's work as a figure painter in a portrait of M. Ronde, the scalptor of some of the work upon the Arch of Triumph. This presents a man with long brown beard and hair, wearing a coat of a light color, sitting easily and naturally, with his handle clasped. The background is dark, and the rich tone of the picture readers it a picasing study. It is hard to imagine in the painter of this firmly handled, strong portrait the same artist commonly known here by the silver grays and greens of his alaphanous willows and unisty mernings on the river bank. There is another similar example here, however, in a figure-piece at Cotter's which shows the same masterly touch in its treatment and satisfying coloring. There is an interesting Kaemmerer at Avery's which presents a beach in winter, feeked with snow, along which a indy and child are walking, while beyond rises a forest of bare masts from the boats at anchor. By Heilbuth there is a water to bright coor of the interieve of the compariment

the painting have been enlarged, and the aniotypes obtained are interesting as showing a strength and freedom which would be looked for only from an artist rather than from a mechanical process.

A loan exhibition of paintings, ceramics, etc., will be held in Baltimore next month by the Art Loan Association of 1882. The exhibition will open on May I at the Academy of Music, and the proceeds will be devoted to the Nursery and Child's Hospital. The expenses of the transportation of loaned atticles will be paid, and there will be no charge for commissions on siles. The president of the Association is James Carey Coole, and the secretary Lennox Burkhead.

Several American etchers are represented in the current exhibition of the Painter-Etchers' Society of London, and the work of J. M. Falconer, A. F. Bellows, H. E. Farrer and C. A. Platt has been very favorably mentioned in the Athensian.

The third exhibition of the Royal Caundian Academy of Arts will open on Wednesday. The exhibition will remain open for three weeks. Tac Academy will be responsible for all charges for transportation and Insurance, and no connectsions will be energed.

IRELAND.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION-PRISONERS IN KILMAINHAM -GOLDWIN SMITH ON HOME RULE.

LONDON, March 16.
This morning's telegrams from New-York inform as that Mr. Frelinghaysen has directed Mr. Lowell to ask the British Government that American citizens detained under the Coercion Act should be given a speedy trial. Mr Lowell answered that he had obeyed the direction. I hope he kept a grave face while he made his request to Lord Granville. Only last week was published (without authority, to be sure) a letter in which Mr. Lowell told some of the Kilmainham suspects that the law under which they were imprisoned did not contemplate their being speedily tried. It is none the less, added Mr. Lowell, the law of the land, and Americans who choose to come to Ireland and bring themselves within its operation are no more entitled to relief than anybody else. I am quoting from memory but the quotation is accurate in substance. Mr Lowell in his diplomatic character was not called upon to discuss or define a British statute. In a letter meant for publication he certainly would not have used some of the words to be found in this. But his doctrine is undeniably sound doctrine Mr. Frelinghuysen knows it to be sound. It is to be inferred, therefore, that when the American Secretary of State addressed such a request to the British Government, it was not with the expectation of its being granted. If granted, it would be as matter of favor, not of right. It tollows that Mr. Frelinghuysen must have had a motive, and a strong one, for exposing bimself to a foreseen rebuff. I will not undertake to guess what it was. Possibly he thought such a request would do no great harm and yet please a certain portion of the voting population at home. That he or the President has any real intention of departing from the attitude thus far maintained by the United States Government on the Irish question I do not believe. That would be the worst news you could send over

ham will be forgotten. Hardly a night passes that

they are not the subjects of question, and often debate, in the House of Commons. There was a debate on Monday. Some of the Parnellites profess themselves concerned about the manner in which the discipline of the jail is enforced upon their friends. An attempt to charge the Government with cruelty in its treatment of the Kilmainham prisoners comes with an odd grace from men whose old on Ireland is maintained by savage outrages. But Mr. Sexton and Mr. Healy are not the men to bother about such a trifle as consistency. If they can manufacture a little cheap sympathy, the price is of no consequence. They do succeed to a certain extent. There are always people who believe govpressed by rose-water. There were such in America from 1861 to 1865. The cruelty of shooting Southerners was a topic they were never tired of dinning into the ears of their Northern fellow citizens. The cruelty of Scutherners shooting Northerners did not agitate them nearly so much. The case in England to-day is analogous. The men whose sympathies and consciences are most deeply stirred by the hardships of prison life in Kilmainbam are by no means the men whose protests against the ferocities of Captain Moonlight are most frequently heard. They are indignant that a paid assassin should be prevented from earning his hire. They are shocked beyond measure that this delicate creature should be locked up in his cell from 5 in the evening till 10 next morning. Tories who will seize on any weapon for the chance of a blow at Mr. Gladstone echo these complaints. They are just as dolorous as if they had not themselves clamored louder for a more stringent coercion than anybody else. They were quite thrilled when Mr. Sexton told the House he had to knock with his fingers on the iron panel of his door when he wanted something from a warder. Mr. Forster will probably be sternly interrogated on this point, and called up to say within what period of time he will undertake to fit up Kilmainham with electric bells. The best comment on all this is perhaps supplied by two letters published in The Tuam News a Land League paper, and republished in to-day's Times, Patrick Gilligan writes: "We have very good times here, plenty of the best to eat and drink, lots of amusement. If I was to tell you the whole of it every one round there would soon apply for a ticket to get themselves in." James Coen goes more into details. He has just arrived and had a dinner "fit for the first gentleman in the land," and a bottle of stout to wash it down. His cell is "as comfortable mattress, excellent clean bed-clothes, a nice table, chair and looking-glass." Then "as for society, there is no want of the gavest, most light-hearted and merriest." With much more of the same sort. other from Kilkenny. Kilmainham is under-

stood to be the prison where the discipline is mildest. I suppose the truth to be that a very large number of the "suspects" are better lodged and fed than ever they were before. For men of Mr. Parnell's stamp, no prison can be an agreeable home; nor is there any reason why it should be made so. Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone have shown themselves ready to listen to every [complaint and quiel to remove any real grievance. theory-expressed in the House of Commons with his habitual elegance of manner-is that Mr. Forster takes pleasure in witnessing the sufferings of his victims. Those who agree with Mr. Biggar will naturally believe that the Kilmainham prisoners are ill-treated; and believe it just as readily with or without evidence.

Goldwin Smith has a bold remark on Ireland in a letter to The Pall Mall Gazette-that is, a remark which here is thought bold. He says:

Humliating as the thought is, it really seems possible that between faction and irresolution you may lose Ireand. The catastrophe will be the condemnation of party government, of hybrid institutions, and of a dynasty which has deserted its daty. Some day Ireland will be recovered by the Commonwealth.

Rarely does so direct an attack as that on the Monarchy appear in an English paper of repute. Not only is the Throne assailed, but the occupant of the Throne, and the future occupant. It is the "dynasty" which has "deserted its duty"; and it is this desertion which is to give rise to a Common wealth; a word which, perhaps for historical reasons, Goldwin Smith prefers to Republic. It has also the advantage of being neither French nor American.

The belief in the possibility of losing Ireland, I must add, which Goldwin Smith holds, seems to me to leave out of account the spirit which lies deep down in the English character. I can give it no better name than the English spirit. It might be called Imperialism if the Jingoes had not made Imperialism slightly ridiculous. It is essentially the same spirit which we discovered in ourselvesvery unexpectedly to ourselves-when the Rebellion broke out. It is as strong here as anywhere in the world. I do not believe the Peace Society, or the Manchester School, or the Quakers, or the Shopkeeper with his "cheating yardwand"-all or any of them-have much impaired its quality or dirinished its force. You will not hear much of it till are not disposed to argue about the advantages or disadvantages of owning Ireland. Nobody will take it away from them who is not strong enough to take England too.

There is argument enough about Home Rule, if that still interests anybody. Goldwin Smith has raised it once more by a plain question to the Editor of The Pall Mall Guzette. "You must be aware," says he, "that the object of the Irish leaders is the dissolution of the Union, and that they will be satisfied with nothing less. Are you ready to concede the dissolution of the Union ?" The Editor makes answer that dissolution of the that he is not aware that the "serious" object of the Irish leaders is Independence, but that he is as ready to concede the dissolution of the Union as Mr. Union means either Home Rule or Independence; Gladstone and Goldwin Smith, and no more. This would be satisfactory, if anybody had yet accepted Mr. Gladstone's proposal to formulate the demands of Home Rule. But nobody has done so, and to

speak of Mr. Gladstone as ready to concede any thing whatever till that has been done is a misuse of terms. In the sense of developing local institu tions, everybody is a Home Ruler to some extent-Mr. Gladstone, John Morley and Mr. Parnell. But no one believes that Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone. in so far as they are for Home Rule, use the phrase n anything like the same sense. Mr. Giadstone is for Home Rule in Scotland and in the English counties and in Ireland alike. Mr. Parnell is for retaining no link between England and Ireland except the link of the Crown. John Morley occupies, perhaps, a position midway between the two. But his answer to Goldwin Smith does not define any more clearly than before what or where his position really is. Goldwin Smith, who has done much service by his Irish writings, will do more if he succeed in extracting from John Morley or from the Irish themselves a plain definition of Home Rule, or of what the people who are known as Home Rulers do in fact want. But where Mr. Gladstone has failed it is hardly to be expected that anybody in a less commanding position should succeed. G. W. S.

THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GATHERING AT CINCIN-NATI-DISTINGUISHED PERSONS EXPECTED-THE GENERAL PROGRAMME.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE] CINCINNATI, April 5 .- It is not often that one city entertains so many strangers as are expected to gather here on the 25th of this month, when the National Forestry Congress will begin its sessions. There are already indications that 25,000 people will attend, and among them two ex-Vice-Presidents and the President of the United States, Senators, Governors, distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, representatives of foreign countries, scientists, manufacturers, merchanto, farmers, and eminent men of all professions and call

The Governor of Indiana early declared his intention of making the 27th (the third day of the congress) a public holiday, and the Ohio General Assembly structed Governor Foster to proclaim it a holiday in this State also. The interest taken in the matter by all conerned seems to amount to enthusiasm, and the affair is being pushed with vigor and intelligence by the management. Indeed the following names of the officers of the congress are in themselves a guarantee of success: President, the Hon. John Simpkinson; vice-presidents, the Hon. William Groesbeck, Judge Alphonso Taft, Reuben R. Springer, Murat Halstend, Richard Smith, ex-Governor R. M. Bishop, ex-Governor J. D. Cox, Senstor George H. Pendleton, Washington McLean, Frederick Hassaurek, Bishop Wiley; secretary, Colonel W. L. De Beck; Advisory Board, Judge Warren Higley, Judge J. W. Fitzgerald, Professor John B. Peaslee, and ex-Gov-erner Noyes. One evening last October, half a dozen of these gentlemen, meeting in the office of Judge Higley, the subject of forestry was discussed, and one of the number, being well armed with startling statistics, succeeded in awakening, then and there, an interest in the matter, which has been on the increase ever since, and whose immediate result will be this National Forestry

ntertaining as it will be instructive and beneficial. An elaborate and interesting programme has been planned for each day of its five days' session. On the 25th Governor Foster will deliver the opening address at Musio Hall, after which officers will be elected, committees appointed, etc. On the 26th there will be reading of cessays, debating, etc., at Music Hall, and the dedication of Garfield Place, at which Representative Morey will deliver the oration. On the evening of the 26th some of the leading ludies of Cincinnati society are to give a reception at the Music Hall to visiting guests. The third day of the congress is to be called "Arbor day," and to be devoted to the ceremony of tree planting. Being a bublic holiday, the public schools will be dismissed and will form a part of a grand procession marshalled by Colonel S. A. Whitefield. This procession will end its course at Eden Park, where ten acres have been set apart for the "President's Grove." Trees from historic places will have been gathered, and it is to be hoped that a descendant or family representative of every occupant of the Presidential chair from the time of Washington to the present day will be present, and plant a memorial tree in honor of the Administration he represents. It is expected that the Hon. James G. Blaine will deliver the brincipal oration at the Eden Park ceremonies. elaborate and interesting programme has been planned expected that the Hon. James G. Blatne will delly principal oration at the Eden Park ceremonies, proceedings of this day will be in charge of the under the leadership of Mrs. S. S. Cooper, wife of

THE ESTATE OF PROFESSOR PANCOAST.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.-The inventory of the estate of the late Professor Joseph Pancoast, filed to-day, places the valuation at \$219,860.

GENERAL BURT IMPROVING.

SARATOGA, April 8 .- General Burt's physician reports him to be improving slowly. He takes

Board and Rooms.

East Side

THOUSAND of New-York's best board-

A PARTMENTS for one or more years at No. 255 5th-ave., near 28th-st; furnished or unfurnished address Miss LEGGETT, on the premises.

GET our figures before engaging board else-where. New house, new furniture, elevator. The Vanderbilt, Lexington-ave, and 420-51. CHARLES LELAND, Manager. J. S. WHEATON, Proprietor.

TO LET.—Five rooms on second floor, fur-may 1. 109 East 28th st, near Madison Square and Elevated Station.

5 EAST 30TH-ST.—Handsomely furnished references

GRAMERCY PARK.-Large and small rooms, fronting on park, with board, immediate posses-

17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.-Family hotel; 40 EAST 38TH-ST.-Elegant parlor floor, with private table, from May 1; seen after 10 a.m.

106, 108 EAST 14TH-Sf., near 4th-ave. 131 EAST 121ST-ST.—A large sunny front room with board in a private family, to adults only.

157 LEXINGTON-AVE, between 29th and slow large front bedroom; references. B. G. REYNOLDS.

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SUITE of four rooms neatly furnished on second floor, together or separate, in a small family; reaces. 91 West 11th-st., a few doors west of 5th ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS, without board. 57 FINE ROOMS on second floor with board from May 1, 100 East 28th et. near Madison Square and elevated station. References exchanged.

ONE large furnished room to gentleman, without board, No. SS West Fist-st. near 5th-ave. PRIVATE FAMILY, 159 West 36th-st.,

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14 WEST 2STH-ST.—"THE ARNO"; ele-floor to let; yearly arrangement if desired; breakfast, refer-

20 TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-breakfast, a destrable second floor front and back rooms with close is and bath, private family. Address DELTA, Tribund Uptown Office, 1,288 Broadway.

21 WEST 27TH-ST., second house west of suite. Rooms extra in size and appointments. Good room on top floor.

23 WEST 20TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private bath and private table, from May 1.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED at A Park, Spring Lake or vicinity. Two large scottes in cottage near beach for small family. Addition, With larg, RUSFICUS, Thume Union Dates and 1 250 Reco